LOUISIANA.

The President's Expected Response To-Day.

SHERIDAN'S HASTE CONDONED.

The Party Programme of Escape from the Present Dilemma.

CONSERVATIVE APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

The Protest of Seven Additional States.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S MESSAGE.

New York Senate.

Preamble and Resolutions Offered in the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. The President will not "justify" to-morrow in his Message; he will "confess and avoid," as the wyers say.

TONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A number of Senators were called into consultaion at the White House this morning before the Cabinet met, and it is no longer a secret that the Message has a far more moderate tone than it would have had had it been sent in last Priday. There is to be a long recital of Louisiana troubles. but upon the vital point of the dispersion of the Legislature the Message will say, it is said, that the act was that of Kellogg, and not of the President or Sheridan; that if an error, it was committed in the cause of law and order; that soldiers are not lawyers, and do not reason but obey, and that they are subject to errors. As to General Speridan, his despatch was written in haste and excitement, and was misinterpreted. It rashly proposed measures which were impossible and fithout the countenance of law, but It arose out" of a desperate state of affairs, and thereupon the matter will be handed over to Congress, with a long catalogue of outrages.

THE PROGRAMME IN THE SENATE. The remarks of Senator Howe, this afternoon gave the cue to the republican side in the Senate. he was one of those called in consultation, and he let it be plainly understood that moderate lansage mu st be used.

There will be no break in the Cabinet for the present.

PUTURE OF THE LOUISIANA DISCUSSION In the Senate the debate will go on, and the message will furnish new fuel for it. Another debate will give time to frame a policy, and in this work the Senate means to take the lead, Meantime the party lash will be cracked by General Logan and others in a way so vigorous as to make loyalty necessary to thin-skinned people's

The President has begun to punish his enemies. The New York "organ" and Evening Post are summarily deprived of Government ad-Vertisements and two other New York papers take their place as the beneficiaries of the admintetration. It is even reported that the order for

this change was sent on by telegraph.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

The following was submitted to the Kellogg

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1875.

TO THE HONORABLE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE

OP LOUISIANA:-GENTLEMEN-Your committee, selected to prepure a statement of revolutionary proceedings that transpired in the half of the House of Repreto submit the following statement, and recom-mend that it be immediately forwarded to the

Congress of the United States. Respectfully, JAMES S. MATHEWS, CHARLES W. LOWELL, GEORGE DRURY, W. P. SOUTHARD, R. R. RAY.

R. R. RAY.

Retuins of the election held November 2, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereous according to law, show that there were elected to the House Etty-inrec republicans and aity-three democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were reterred for decision of the right to hold them to the General Assembly.

The whole number of the House of Representatives is 111; a quotum is a majority of the members elected, and was, at that time, 54. A quorum, when the whole number is seated, is 56.

A lew days grier to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly a posse of unauthor-liked persons secretly kinnapped A. G. Cousin, a republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, unfer color of a pre-tended charge of embezgiement of \$50, across Lake Pontenartrain to a distant parish, where they held min in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterwards released him, the very men who made the charge going on his bond, and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break a republican majority.

Certain parties in the meanwhile sought, by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain republican members, to bribe three of them to vote for the democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other republican members. Public and repeated threats were made, for weeks previous to the 4th of January, of violence and assassination to ward certain republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and members of the General Assembl

the State.

In consequence of information in his possession that organized voience was intended to be used to induence the organization of the House, the Governor piaced the State House under the minutary command of General H. J. Campoell, of the State Immuta, who was ordered to assist and sustain the police. Under this order, General Campbell excluded from the building, on Monday, all but officials of the State government, members of the General Assembly, and persons claiming to be members of the United States civil, minutary and naval forces.

members, judges, members of congress, and members of the United States civil, military and navailorces.

The constitutional provisions to govern the organization of the house are as follows:

ARTICLE 23.—The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 34.—Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the quantications, elections and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35.—Each house of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings and the yeas and nays of members on any question, and, at the desire of two of them, they shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings and the yeas and nays of members on any question, and, at the desire of two of them, they shall be entered on the journal.

The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

Section 44, article 23, approved November 33, 1872.—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of kepresentatives and Secretary and Secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly a list of the names of such persons as according to the returns shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators elect so nurnished upon the roll of the House and of the Senate respectively; and thouse and of the Senate respectively; and are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively, and accordance with the foregoing provision, and hone other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Notating

in this act shall be constructed to conflict with articles 40 of the constitution of the State.

At well constitution of the State.

At the constitution of the Constitution of the Cherk called the Poil of the House. Interdested the same mine of a little before the Clerk is and smissed the sannouncement of the number of members wan an experimentative from Lefourche, and the constitution of the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish ins own representatives.

The motion was to elect a Speaker.

Mr. Sillien, paying no attention to the protest of the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish ins own representatives.

The motion was put in a quick and excited manner shal not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the democratic members. The negative was not put state a position.

At white, having personally taken a position berr. The negative was not put state a position of the voice, he sprang to the Speaker's desk where the Clerk was standing, selzed the gavel from his and and pusined the Clerk visionity of the stand, and declared nimself. Houston, first Justice of the Peace in the parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book looking like a Bible, and proceeded to go through the form of administering an oath.

Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to members enames, against democratic members then made a motion to elect Trezevant as Clerk. Mr. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Mr. Trezevant at once apprain of owner and the same side of the house that a number of serious at ouce appeared wearing by a democratic member; above motions were being put, the republican members outletted, the chair declared carried, when a large number of persons at once appeared wearing by a democratic member, when the poil of order that the constitution of the State stron

DOTAL SIR—The undersigned, members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, assembled at the half of the House, in the State Rouse, at twelve M. this day, and answered to the dall minist by the Clerk. Immediately thereafter the onair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the half. Whenever the ball is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the half in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our quites. Respectfully,

Respectfully.

Here follow the signatures of flity-two, including the following:—
I have consented to sign this document on the ground that the conservative members of the fliouse have set a precedent by appointing a band committee to wait on General de Trobri-

special committee to wait on General de 1rd and, who immediately appeared at the bar of House, escorted by said special committee. ROBERT F. GUICHARD,

House, escorted by said special committee.

ROBERT F. GUICHARD,
Representative of St. Bernard.

Representative of St. Bernard.

This was signed by fifty-two legally elected and returned members. In response to this application the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling intruders and disturbers of the peace and preserving order, which assistance was rendered, and by it order was restored.

When the republican members returned to the hall, following General de Trobriand at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant-at-Arms at the door, by order of Mr. Wiltz, closed the door in their laces and forcibly prevented them from entering, and they were not allowed to enter until the attention of General de Trobriand was called to the lact, and at his order the republican members were expelied. The democratic members, with Mr. Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and haw.

The House proceeded to organize according to law.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifty-two signatures are the genuine names of the members declared to be elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana as certified to by the Returning Board of said State and as by me certified to the tieff of said House of Representatives as required by law.

F. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.
I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fity-two members of the House of Representatives whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State, in conformity with the law; and I further certify that all said members hawered to their names at the roll call made by me at tweive o'clock noon on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1875, being a majority of all the members present.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF PINCHBECK.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 12, 1875 The Kellogg Legislature to-day adopted a con-current resolution to go immediately to the re-election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubts and questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So suddenly was this movement made that Pinchoeck's opponents were apparently struck dumb. No efforts being made to check the programme, Pinchobeck was placed in nomination, and received the following votes:—In the Senaie, 15 to 5, and in the House, 4s to 1. A point session will be held to-morrow for the official canvass. The re-election of Pinchoeck crustes the hopes of several apprants of the Custom house wing, who are said to be especially disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, and the beines now is that they will layor reconstruction or a new election. United States Senator, in order to silence all

GOV. TILDEN'S DECLARATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1876.

EXECUTIVE CHARBER, ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1876.

To the Lagislature:

On your reassembring I deem it to be my duty to invite your attention to the grave events which have happened in our sister State of Louisiana. The interval of your adjournment has afforded you an opportunity to receive the statements of the parties concerned in those occurrences, particularly that of Lieutenant General Sheridan, in his official report to the Secretary of War, dated January 8, 1876. You are now enabled to know with certainty all the facts necessary to form a just and debuserate judgment as to the nature of the principal acts which have created so much public excitement.

General Steriora, United States soldiers entered the Bouse of Representatives of the State of Louisiana while that body was in session and re-

moved from it five of its members. The pretexts Yections from the Governor of the State, recog-nized by the President; second, that the persons removed had been illegally seated and had no legal right to be there; third, that a fear existed in the mind of Lieutenant General Sheridan that in some undefined contingency violence might

With respect to the first and second of these

pretexts it is a decisive answer that the Louisiana House of Representatives had, by the con-stitution of that State, the exclusive judgment as to the right of these memoers to seats; that its judgment is subject to ne review by any judicial authority, still less a review by the Governor or by any officer of the United States Army; that its judgment in favor of these members, thus partly reviewed, is binding in law and conclu-sive upon the Governor and Lieutenant General Sheridan and upon everybody eise.

In respect to the third pretext, the fear in the

future violence, when no violence really existed, is not only no lawful occasion, but even no excuse for an invasion of the right of the flouse of Representatives of Louisiana to judge for itself of the title to seats of its own members. Interference by United States soldiers was not only unlawful, but was without the color of legality-it was

AN ACT OF NAKED PHYSICAL PORCE Louisiana and of the laws and constitution of the United States. There is a case of a disputed seat in the Senate of this State now pending. Another was determined at the last session. The transac-Governor of this State, General Hancock, or any officer specially deputed by the President commanding in this department, should send a flie of federal soldiers and remove the incumbent to whom the seat had been adjudged by the Senate, That disorders have formerly existed in Louisiana makes no difference, for the laws to which the President and Congress are parties recognize the complete restoration of her autonomy. The right of her legislative bodies to determine the title of their members is as perfect and absolute as the right of tne Assembly or the Senate of New York. The animus of the transaction as indicated by the correspondence between Lieutenant General Sherthan the transaction itself. On the day after this event Lieutenant General Sheridan sent a despatch proposing that a class of citizens, indefinite in numbers and description, should be declared either by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President to be banditti and then intimated his purpose to try them and execute them by military commission. On the next day General Belknap, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to General Sheridan that "The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course." The nature of the acts thus proposed the officer second in command of the army of the United States and thus adopted and tional advisers is plainly declared by the common law in the recent case of "The Queen against The present Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, declared that, supposing there is no jurisdiction at all, the whole proceeding is coram non judice; that if the judicial functions are exercised

by persons who have NO JUDICIAL AUTHORITY OR POWER. murder is putting a man to death without a justification, or without any of those mingating circumstances which reduce the crime of murder to one of a lower degree. Thus in the case put by Lord Coke, of a lieutenant, baving a commission of martial law, who puts a man to death by martial law in time of peace-that, says Lord Coke, is

Such are the established doctrines of the jurists and courts of this country and of England. Such is the voice of the common law. Glorious juris-prudence of freedom—birthright of every American citizen! Its stern logic declares that such an execution of any human being, as was proposed murder by our laws, and that every functionary, civil or military, who should instigate it, aid or abet it, or become in any manner a party to it be-fore the fact, would be guilty as a principal in that crime. The patriot statesmen who achieved our national independence and formed our we should ever fall into intestine strife, that the ideas it would inspire in the military mind of insubordination to the laws and of uncivil ambition, and the habit it would generate in the people, of acquiescence in acts of unlawful military violence, would imperil, if not destroy, civil liberty. Events compelled us to a manly to save our country from dismemberment and to vindicate the just rights of the federal Union. liaving triumphed in that struggle, now forever closed, we are made sensible of the wise foresight of the founders of our freedom in their naming of the opposite dangers which would attend our suc-

cess. Those dangers come to us in THE ACTS OF ILLEGAL MILITARY VIOLENCE committed in times of peace; in the usurpation by the soldiery of a power to decide the membership of our legislative assemblies, whose right to indge with peculiar jealousy by our race; in the proposal made and accepted by our highest civil and military functionaries, to subject our abuses to a tribunal in which a military officer will decide. found in the locality, shall be sent to them for trial, will appoint the members of the Court, will review and confirm or change the judgment and the sentence, and may order instant execution, and without counsel for his defence. This propo. sition is thus made and sanctioned, notwithstanding that for similar acts our English ancestors sent the first Charles to the scaffold and expelled the second James from the throne.

Our own foreinthers, excited by kindred tyranny, and planting freedom in the wilderness, were careful to insert in all our constitutions post tive prohibitions against the application to any but military persons of such tribunals. Unless such a proposition shall be condemned by a public reprobation, which will make it memorable and a warning to all juture officers of the State and the army, the decay of the jealous spirit of freedom, the loss of our ancestral traditions of liberty; ac quired through ages of conflict and sacrifice, the oniescence in the maxims and practices of tyranny, will have realized the fears of Washington

nd Jay and Clinton and their compatriots. New York, first of the commonwealths of the American Union in population and resources and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, a dignity and a solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States and of the people of our whole country with the same equanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict. She should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing civil liberty and the perand habits of freedom and of reasserting the supremacy of the civil authorities over military

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

IN THE NEW YORK SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1875.

Mr. Lond offered the following preamble and resolution:-Whereas the constitution of the United States whereas the constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them from domestic violence on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened; and whereas it is the inherent and constitutional right of every legislative body in the United States and in every State, including Louisiana, to judge of the election and qualification of its own members; and

bers; and
Whereas without application from the Legislature of Louisians, which had convened, the soldiery of the United States surrounded the Capitol
of that State on the 4th day of January inst., inwaded one of the houses of the Legislature, expelied at the point of the bayonet a number of its

members who had been formally admitted to their scats and dispersed the Legislature; therefore Resolved (the Assembly concurring). That such invasion of the Legislature and overthrow of the legislative power of the State is a gross and wanten act of usurpation, in violation of the constitutional guarantee, tending to provoke domestic violence and the destruction of the form and shostance of representative government and constitutional dispers? I that if may let applicate the condemnation of this Legislature and that all in any way responsible for it deserve to suffer the extreme penaity of any law that may be applicable to their crimes and the execration of every friend of free government.

Mr. P. Wooders said it would be wise to await the report of the committee sent to Louislana to investigate the affair. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jourson desired to have the resolutions made a special order for some particular day.

The yeas and hays were taken on Mr. Woodin's motion and it was carried by its to II.

Governor Tiden's message on Louislana affairs was then presented by in secretary and read.

After the reasing of the message had been concluded Mr. Jacobas moved that it be referred to a special committee of three.

Mr. Woodin said the same reasons which advised his opposing the resolutions directed his opposing the motion of Schator Jacobs. He hoped the resolution would be kept hener the Schate and not be referred to any committee.

Messars Lowers and Wood would vote on the Louislana question independent of any party considerations.

Mr. Woodin connected the Schate to go slow on the Louislana question independent of any party considerations.

Louisiana question independent of any party considerations.

Mr. Woodin counselled the Senate to go slow on this quession. It will not be wise to be hasty in recording our views until we are fully advised on the question.

The motion of Mr. Jacobs was tabled.

Mr. Laning offered a resolution making the Governor's Louisiana Message a special order for thursday next, which, after an extended debate, was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 15.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Governor's Message be made the special order for Wednesday after the reading of the journal. Lost—yeas, 12; nays, 15.

KINGS COUNTY SPEAKS.

The Kings County Democratic General Commitquarters, at Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, to take action in regard to the outrageous inter-ierence of the federal government with the affairs of the State of Louisiana. There was a very large attendance of members. The meeting was called to order by Edward Rowe, the President, who introduced ex-Assemblyman T. M. Melvin as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Melvin delivered a forcible ad-

the evening. Mr. Melvin delivered a forcible address, in which he denounced Grant and his subordinates in a very emphatic manner. He was warmly applauded.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Melvin's address the Secretary sead the following resolutions, which were adopted amid great cheering:—
Resolved, That the unconstitutional and illegal use by the President of the United States of the military forces of the government in coercing and intimidating the people of Louisiana should receive the execration and condemnation of every citizen of this Republic.

Resolved, That the action of General Sheridan and the sentiments expressed by him in his despatches are revolutionary, unrepublican and

Resolved, That the action of General Sheridan and the sentiments expressed by him in his despatches are revolutionary, unrepublican and subversive of law and the rights of the people.

Resolved, That the people of Louisiana, in their attempt to maintain their state government under its duly elected officers, against the usurpation of vagabonds and strangers to their hearths and soil, sustained by the power of the President, are entitled to the sympathy and assistance of all citizens desirous of the welfare and continuance of our Union.

Resolved, That we extend to the citizens of that State, who are thus intimidated and outraged, the right hand of fellowship, and assure them that with the democratic party, soon to be in power, their day of deliverance draweth night.

GOV. PARKER'S PROTEST.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12, 1875. The following extract from the valedictory mes sage of Governor Parker, delivered before the Legislature to-day, gives his views on the Louisiana trouble :-

ana trouble:—

The recent violation of the federal constitution in a sister State strikes at the very existence of State sovereignty. An unlawful blow cannot be inflicted on one State by the federal power without all feeling its effect. When the reserved rights of one are encroached upon the citizens of every State are interested. Without giving in detail the unconstitutional proceedings recently had in Louisiana, to which ailusion has been made, and with which you are lamiliar, it is sufficient to state that armed soldiers of the United States invaded the State Capitol, entered the very had in which one branch of the Legislature was in session and forcibly ejected members of the body from the seats to which they had been admitted by a vote of the House to which they had been admitted by a vote of the House to which they had been elected and their right to membership referred; and that the same soldiers, surrounding the Speaker's onair in close proximity, by the intimidation of their presence in military dress and equipment, and drive the body from the legislative hall provided by law for its deliberations. At the time of this transaction, unprecedented in this country, there was no invasion, insurrection or domestic violence existing there, and the Legislature, having the right to determine upon the election and qualifications of its members, had exercised that right, and was in peaceable session, engaged in its legitimate business.

That such action was a clear violation of the constitution needs no argument. A mere statement of a few undamental principles which lie at the foundation of our system of government, and which are so plain as to have become axioms, is all that is necessary. The first great truth bear-tor understoned the constitution is our system of government, and which are so plain as to have become axioms, is all that is necessary. The recent violation of the federal constitution

That such action was a clear violation of the constitution needs no hardiment. A mere statement of a few undamental principles which he at the foundation of our system of government, and which are so plain as to have become axioms, is all that is necessary. The first great truth bearing upon the question is, that the United States government is the creation of the States; that it has no power except that which was bestowed upon it by the States, and that all powers not delegated are reserved to the States and the people thereof. The delegated powers given to the general government are expressed in the constitution. Another important fact is that the sovereignty of a State is complete and real in its proper sphere, and from this it follows that it is the duty of the several States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain, in a constitutional manner, their several rights. The student of the constitution will also observe that its framers, fearing the encroachments of the central government on the rights of the States, were leadous of its military power, and hence three around its exercise such guards and restrictions as made it aubordinate to the civil power. Before the army of the United Statos can lawfully be used in any of the United Statos can lawfully be used in any of the States when there is no invasion, there must be insurrection or domestic violence; and also application for troops from the proper civil authority of the State. The right of such application is to the legislature to convene, then, and not until then, has a Governor the right to call federal solders into his state.

DRIVER OUT BY THE BAYONET.

The Legislature could have been convened, In fact, on that day it was in session, and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of the United States Army dispersing by force the very body without whose application not a single solder had the right to be there. There was no insurrection or domestic violence; there was no riot; it was not a mob that was dispersed and driven out by the ba

appropriate duties."

PROTEST FIRMLY.

I recommend that, in the name of New Jersey, a State which has ever been loyal to the constitution and the laws, and which has on all occasions sustained the national government in the exercise of legit mate powers, you do promptly and in firm and decided language protest against the recent unlawful action of the lederal authorities in using the military power of the United States to invade the constitutional rights of the sister State of Louisiana.

ACTION OF LEGISLATORS. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12, 1875.

A joint democratic caucus of both houses of the Legislature, held to-night, appointed a committee of five members to draft resolutions condemning the Louisiana outrage and to be presented before another caucus to-morrow morning for considera-tion, and afterward to be introduced in the regu-lar session of the lower House for action thereon. Considerable feeling is manifested over the mat-ter, and it is predicted that the resolutions will be conched in strong and scathing language. It is rumored that the Senate, which is republi-

PENNSYLVANIA INDIGNANT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1875. In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Got man, from the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, made the following report, which was adopted by a strict party vote-102 democrats to 85 republicans:-

85 republicans:—

Whereas under the constitution of the United States the use of the federal army in the suppression of domestic violence can be invoked only on application of a Legislature or Executive when the Legislature caunot be convened; and Whereas on the first Monday of January, the day prescribed by the constitution of Louislana for the meeting of the General Assembly of that Commonwealth, at a time when the Legislature was convened and in process of organization, a portion of the federal army, under the authority of the United States, placed at the disposal of the so-called Governor of Louislana, forcibly ejected from their seats persons claiming to be lawfully elected members of the Legislature; and Whereas this act of usurpation and lawless power has received the sanction and approval of President Grant; and Whereas it is the constitutional right and prerogative of the Legislature of a free State to judge of the qualifications of its own members; therefore be it

of the qualifications of its own members; therefore be it.

Resolved, That this House of Representatives of Pennsylvanta, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so believe an abuse of the power committed to the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the Executive and the federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualification of its members, endangering personal liberty and imperilling a free government.

Resolved, That we commend the forbearance exercised by those whose rights were so unconstitutionally violated. We assure them of the sympathy leit for them by all who are jesious of the preservation of the principles of civil liberty upon which our government is founded.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, and to the Governors of the several States.

KENTUCKY PROTESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12, 1875.

A large meeting of the citizens of Frankfort Ky., was held to-night to consider recent affairs in Louisians. A number of republicans took part in the proceedings, one prominent republican acting as secretary and another as s member of the Committee on Resolutions. Speeches were made by several members of the State government and others.

A series of resolutions, reflecting severely upon the interierence of the United States soldiers in the legislative affairs of Louisiana and the action of the federal government in taining the course of General Sheridan; expressing sympathy with the oppressed people of Louisiana, and counselling moderation until the people of the country at large shall insist upon measures looking to their rehef. The second resolution declares this assault upon the civil power of a coequal State of the Union a wanton, unwarranted and oppressive violation of the sacred rights of the free people of Louisiana and an unconstitutional and most dangerous usarpation of power by the President and his military subordinates, and, if unanated, a standing menace to the civil and political liberties of the people of every State of this Union. taining the course of General Sheridan;

VIRGINIA DISAPPROVES.

RICHMOND. Jan. 12, 1875.

The discussion in the Senate on the resolutions introduced on Saturday calling upon the Governors of the various States to convene their respective Legislatures to take action in relation to federal interference with the Louisiana Legislature was postponed until Thursday, the resolutions in the meantime being referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The following concurrent resolutions were introduced to-day and referred to the same committee:-

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that Hysses S. Grant, President of the United States, by the employment or the army to determine election returns and the qualification of members of the Legislature of Louisiana, has plainly transcended his powers, committed an act of gross usurpation and should receive the condemation of the American people.

Resolved, That we tender the people of Louisiana our profound sympathy as well as our assurance that their patient forbearance will be rewarded with speedy deliverance from military power.

SYMPATHY FROM TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Jan. 12, 1875. The Fourteenth Legislature convened in second session at noon to-day. It is charged with calling a constitutional convention and settling the 6,000,000 bond subsidy to the International Railroad.

SYMPATHY FOR LOUISIANA. Lieutenant Governor Hubbard, on organizing the Senate, said of Louisiana :- "We should not manacled, down-trodgen and stained. Save her honor, which is still as bright as Heaven's own honor, which is still as bright as Heaven's own sunlight. With no despot in our midst and no soldiery to tramp in our civic halls, we will extend to her and all others in like condition the hand of help and the love of the great heart of Texas. Time, we nope, will yet bring on its tireless wings the balm of peace and the wreath of trimmph to our sister. We bear already the voice of the American people from the Lakes to the Gull, the Atlantic to the Pacific, telling her to be of good cheer, be patient and lear not; ere long the day will dawn on the dark night of your history.

PROTEST FROM MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR.

St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1875. James B. Hardin, Governor-elect, was inaugurated at Jefferson City to-day, and read his inaugural address to the General Assembly in joint session. It deals wholly with State matters, except at the close. He briefly refers to events which occurred at New Orleans on January 4, and

which occurred at New Orleans on January 4, and says:—

I could trust that the events were the result of a mistaken judgment; but as they have been caimly approved by the Chief. Magistrate, they are to be considered, as understood by him, as embraced by his constitutional powers, and therefore, at his will, may be repeated there or elsewhere. This no one acquainted with the constitutional history of the country can admit. Standing, as I do, on the threshold of this high office, and believing that the declaration will meet with a hearty response from my people. I do now, in the name of the State, protest against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the constitution of the United States as construed and understood in our national history, and I further declare that the obtrosion of such forces in the legislative hails of Louislana was a learful intraction of that constitution, and in some respects the gravest and most alarming shock our republican institutions have ever received, involving in this one act of military authority the destruction of the rights of States and of citizens.

BOSTON AROUSED.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1875. A petition for the use of Faneuil Hall, on Priday next, for a public meeting to protest against the recent military interference with the Legislature of Louisiana, has been left at the Merchants' Exchange for signatures. The first name affixed to it is that of Charles Francis Adams. Among others are those of Mayor Cobb. Heary Lee, Wil-liam Gray, Francis Parkman, Wm. Perkins, J. Freeman Clarke, Alex. H. Bullock, Theodore Ly-man and Martin Brimmer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SYMPATHY.

CONCORD, Jan. 12, 1875. The Republican State Convention held here today thus expressed the feelings of the New Hamp-shire republicans in reference to the affairs of the

Solite republicans in reserence to the affairs of the South and especially Louisiana:—

We earnestly desire the same peace, protection and prosperity for the people of the South that we ourselves enjoy, and we condemn all rapacity and maiadministration on the part of any republican official, whether white or black, and all lawiessness and intimidation on the part of white Leagues or white employers, "Let us have peace." And we call on Congress to give peace and a registional form of government to Louisiana without octay.

Wille we condemn the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined

while we condemn the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the constitution, we denounce the armed organizations in some of the Southern States as the chief source of all their troubles, and particularly in Lodislana, where they have seized the arms of the State, overtuined the existing government, and foully murdered thousands of innocent citizens.

can, will pass counter rescintions approving of BALM FOR THE LOUISIANA WOUND.

(From the Evening Post, Jan. 12.1 After waiting a week for "official informations from Louisiana, the President and his Cabinet yesterday promulgated their first official measure in response to the storm of indignation which has been beating in upon them from the people. It consisted of-not the recall of Lieutenant General Sheridan, nor even the disavowal of Kehogg. It was something more characteristic. As a remedy for the public grievances concerning Louisiana it seems that the President and Cabinet have

was something more characteristic. As a remedy for the public grievances concerning Louistana it seems that the President and Cabinet have been engaged for a week in examining the list of journals in which "government advertisements" have heretolore been published, and expurgating it of all which have denounced the federal miniary usurpation in New Orieans. In the city of New York the Evening Post has been publinto the "disloyal" category, and it is solemnly adjudged that all the "government advertising" which is done hereafter in this community during the administration of President Grant shall be done in the Graphic and the Commercial Advertiser. The Republic would doubtless be added; but, alsa! it is dead.

Mr. Secretary Bristow, we sincerely regret to say—of all the members in the Cabinet—is put forward as the first to execute sentence, and he began to do so yesterday. President Grant is certainly a greater potentate than we thought he was. Whatever may be the degree of power which we have heretofore attributed to him, it never entered into our conception that he could transform the character of the present Secretary of the Treasury from that of a self-re-pecting gentleman of honorable purposes, aspiring to be a Statesman, into that of a political wire-puller, imagining that he can control for a specific purpose.

We had previous experience of this same practice during the last session of Congress, when the Department of the Interior, of which Mr. Columbus Delano is the secretary, gave us notice that all "government advertising" in our columns from that department would be stopped on account of our denunciation of Jayne and Sanborn and Rionardson and sawyer, and the shopes of the "moiety system."

Presilent Grant and his Cabinet, collectively and individually, will please to take notice that, in a phrase employed in a similar instance many years ago, "we have our goods to sell, but not our opinions." Our advertising olumns are open to the public windout distinction of different newspapers among those classe

GLIBLY GLIDING.

AN AFTERNOON ON THE SKATING RINK IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

By far the largest and gayest party that has visited the lake this winter was there on skates yesterday afternoon. The boys and girls were to e numbered by hundreds, while now and then an old man and an uncertain-aged lady appeared, movements than their mature appearance. Above the dull hum of the ice, the clear, clarion laugh of the flyers could be heard, while now and then the shrift scream of some timid female at the lightning approach of a graceful expert, added to the general chorus so suggestive of bounding vitality and overflowing health. The possessors of bright eyes, ruddy cheeks and peerless teeth were seen flying to and fro with that graceful, easy motion so common to American women, even on the sanded promenage. All the visitors had not that couple with the devotee of the glorious winter sport. Many pale, interesting looking girls were on the pond, but their attention was given more to the hilarious mirth around than to the execution of graceful measures or spread eagle evointions ON ONE FOOT.

The inevitable urchin, whose first addresses to the art of skating were paid in appalling proximity to ugly curb stones, was on hand in great numbers. In many instances he was, as is his wont in town, provided with but a single skate. The altitude of the unshed foot was greater than that attained in town, where by reason of having to watch the policeman and the boys behind, he is poise. Everybody who has learned to skate in his youthful days is aware of that very simple method of tightening skate straps, which is performed by the insertion of a piece of kindling wood between

the insertion of a piece of kindling wood between the strap and the instep. A sundred instances of the application of the device were noticeable yeaterday, but one is particular. The NOTICEABLE INSTANCE was "Biff," a City Hall bootblack, whose supply of kindling wood was very pronounced. It didn't feel as comiortable as he could wish for, so he sailed in on one foot to a bench at the edge of the lake, where a kind-looking old lady was seated, watching the mild efforts of her daughter just in front. As "Biff" approached with his load of wood the old lady's attention was attracted and her curiosity excited. The boy sait down beside her, and began to readjust the skate. The strap did not comply with the demand or his muscle, so he said something emphatic. The old lady looked the other way, nor turned her head until a grunt of satisfaction from her neighbor induced her attention his way again. It was fixed, and he stood up, a smile on his face, and stamped his foot on the lice. His reformed mood induced the old lady to speak to him. Her words took this inquiring form:—

speak to him. Her words took this inquiring form:—

"Bubby, why do you wear that big piece of wood on your loot?"
He looked at the reporter, who was beside the old lady, a quizzical look, and then said:—
"To make me skate good, to make me light, to make me float," and off be went, satisfied of having enlightened the old dame.
"Dear me," said she to the reporter, with patricite pride, "the ingenuity of American boys is wonderful."

Cold feet induced the writer to take a walk to the upper end of the pond. Near the bridge he encountered a smooth spot on which an cid gentleman with "turn up" skates was struggling. He requested to be drawn off, and the obliging reporter lent a hand.

STUDYING ASTRONOMY.

He requested to be drawn off, and the obliging reporter lent a hand.

The cut ice was almost gained when the impetuosity of the old man precipitated a catastrophe. By some strange freak he entangled the crook of his skate in the bottom of his benefactor's trousers, and lot it was night The reporter saw a whole firmament, with completely regulated constellations. This stellar display was succeeded by a humming in the viewer's head and a bilindness in his eyes much like that described by those who have assisted at botter explosions. Gallant young men put the HERALD man on his feet and many sweet voices said things which a cynical mind could construe into deprecations of a Providence that could thus cruelly treat a kind young man. The kind young man bowed his respects, a "double-leaded" smile suffusing his benevoient countenance. As the crowd dispersed he left the spot, strong in the determination to have nothing more to do with men with "turn up" skates.

crowd dispersed he left the spot, strong in the determination to have nothing more to do with men with "turn up" skates.

A MYSTERIOUS FOREIGNER.

Beyond the bridge a fancy skater, said to be a Canadian, was "spreading the eagle," "cutting a big S" and doing other and equally interesting gyratory things. He was a modest young manhe would not tell his name; he was not a professional—he would feel obliged if the reporter would not mention him, it would necessitate his future absence from the rink; he detessed newspaper notoriety; young ladies would refuse his company on the tee; no. it would not suit nim even it it was compilmentary; he would be inclined to regard it in the light of an oblituary; if the reporter continued ne would nave to go to the other end of the pond. The reporter did, He went to the other end of the pond. On, lack of means! If the writer only had skates, that he might follow where the journalistic instinct led and chase the mysterious foreigner. Time and patience were all that were necessary to make him divulge the awing secret of ins name. If he refused to "give it away" on the ice, seciusion could be sought in "the house that Frank Duffy built," on Eighth avenue. No skates, no success, and an item is lost to history.

While these objects were crowding one upon the other a lady in a sort of ice "go-cart" appears. The machine has no name—it is not a patent; her brother made it; he would not like to have it spoken of, and here he comes to relitarate his sister's assertion and push her along.

School is out, and the boys and girls are coming to the strong and push her along.

Sister's assertion and push her along.

School is out, and the boys and girls are coming in flocks. Handsome brokers' clerks are getting numerous, and the scenes are becoming more brilliant. The Pulkahas, propelled by handsome men, are appearing, and in them richly roced hadies, with cloaks of mina and ermine and seal. The crowd becomes denser; its puise quickens, the hum of the lee is more audible and the merry laughter louder. The familiar costumes and faces of the attention are disappearing and the celeptities of the night carousal are on hand. The shades of night draw round, the lamps are lit and laughter fills the air.